

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MAY 29th, 1874.

Grangers and Their Troubles.

We reproduce the following from a speech made by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, in Congress. The facts stated are of peculiar interest to agriculturists, and should be carefully considered by the Grangers. Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, said:

So it is with the people of the West. They have been tapped by the protective system. A ceaseless stream flows ever from their veins, unconsciously to many of them. They are paying taxes every day of their lives on every tool they use, on everything that eat, drink, or wear.

The farmer, starting in his work, has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed 54 per cent., cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent., with chains taxed 47 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed 70 per cent. and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 80 per cent.; his coat taxed 50 per cent.; shoes taxed 35 per cent.; and hat taxed 70 per cent.; opens family worship by reading a chapter from his Bible taxed 25 per cent.; and kneels to his God on a humble carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent., with a knife and fork taxed 35 per cent.; drinks his cup of coffee taxed 47 per cent., or tea taxed 78 per cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed 100 per cent., pepper 207 per cent., or spice 237 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children all taxed in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent., and then thinks his stars that he lives in the freest and best Government under heaven. If on the Fourth of July he wants to have the Star Spangled Banner on real bunting he must pay the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts 100 per cent. for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, that the Western farmer is struggling with poverty, and consents of a wrong somewhere, although he knows not whence the blow comes that is obtaining for him a life of endless toil, and reducing his wife and children to beggary.

Mr. Beck—My friend from New York (Mr. Brooks) exhibited in the speech to which I refer the taxes which a man pays upon a suit of clothes. Let me state his language: TAX ON MAN WHEN IN HIS CLOTHES. Hat—Silk, plush, 60 per cent.; ribbon, 50 per cent.; alpaca lining for brim, 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.; leather, inside, 35 per cent.; muslin lining, 7 1/2 cents a square yard; glue 20 per cent.

Coat—Cloth, 55 cents a pound and 35 per cent.; ad valorem; silk lining, 60 per cent.; alpaca used therein, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent.; ad valorem; buttons, if worsted, 20 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; worsted brand, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; velvet for collar, 60 per cent.; red worsted padding, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; hump padding, 40 per cent.

Paants—Cassimere, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; cotton used therein, 5 cents a square yard; hemp cloth, for facing, 40 per cent.; metal buttons, 30 per cent.

Vest—Silk or satin, 60 per cent.; linen lining, 35 per cent.; silk buttons, 40 per cent.

Braces—35 per cent. Undershirt—If silk, 60 per cent.; if worsted, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; if cotton, 35 per cent.

Drawers—The same. Slikt—Cotton, 5 cents a square yard; linen, for the front, 35 per cent.

Buttons—35 per cent. Boots—Raw-hides, 10 per cent.; tanned leather, calfskin, 30 per cent.; if patent leather, 35 per cent.; soles, 35 per cent.

Neck-handkerchiefs—If silk, 60 per cent.; if linen, 35 per cent.; if cotton, 35 per cent.

Gloves—Kid gloves, 50 per cent. Pocket-knife—35 per cent. Watch—25 per cent. Silk watch-chain—60 per cent.

Now, since I am reading extracts, let me read from the remarks of another gentleman quite as well known, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana: Under our present tariff, and, indeed, so long as Government is supported by taxation, the promise or boast of a "free breakfast table" is simply an able-bodied absurdity, no matter how free you make tea, coffee and sugar. Let us see. Your table is held together by taxed nails and hinges, and covered with a taxed cloth. Your breakfast is prepared by a cook, or a good wife, who is clad from the soles of her feet to the top of her head in taxed clothing. It is prepared in a stove made of taxed iron, over a fire made of taxed coal, kindled with a taxed match, and adjusted with taxed shovels and tongs. Your bread is leavened with taxed soda, salaratus or yeast powders. Your victuals are served to you on taxed dishes, and eaten from taxed plates, or drunk out of taxed cups, saucers, or tumblers, with the aid of taxed knives, forks and spoons. Your food is seasoned with taxed salt, pepper, vinegar, oil, and other condiments. Your meal may consist in part of taxed fruits, such as prunes, figs, raisins, or nuts. Your bread, potatoes, and other substantial of daily diet are produced by the farmer by the aid of taxed implements of every kind, and brought to your house over railroads, or on wagons made of taxed iron and steel. Your good wife is even compelled to seek culinary wisdom from a cook-book printed on taxed paper, with taxed ink on taxed type.

The above fully explains the grinding and galling slavery that the people of the South and West are subjected to protect the interests of Eastern manufacturers.—Oreosboro Monitor.

Our inquiries into immortality are, alas! too often made in the time of mourning and sorrowful bereavement, and therefore our views are not sufficiently bright and cheering. We never walk amid the graves save with crapes upon our faces.

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1874.

The topic of conversation for the past week has been the vote on the Centennial Bill, in the House. This defeat does not however indicate that the measure is hopeless, for it is thought it will pass with little difficulty next winter, especially if the financial condition of the country should improve somewhat in the meantime. The bill is now recommended to the Centennial Commission, where it will remain until next session of Congress, then to be re-considered, and in the hands of such men as Judge Kelley of Philadelphia and its many other Pennsylvania friends, be pushed through Congress with renewed vigor.

The Representatives in this city, on the two sides of the Arkansas question are endeavoring to effect a compromise of their difficulties, and have had a conference with the Attorney General on the subject. If they succeed in their negotiations, such course as they may adopt will be endorsed by the Attorney General and sent to Little Rock as the basis of executive settlement of the case. If this compromise measure should fail, the matter will be referred to Judge Williams who will decide, and thus end the matter so far as the position of the general government is concerned.

On Friday the House had the Indian Appropriation Bill under discussion, and an attack was made on the peace policy by Mr. Beck of Kentucky, and the general plan of accomplishing any thing tending toward Christianizing or civilizing the Indians, by Mr. Ward of New York. Mr. Beck made one remark which is undoubtedly true, but which has been heretofore entirely lost sight of, and that is, that the officers of the army are very far from being in a state of chronic desire for an Indian war. No more glory or honor, he said, was to result from waging war on the Indians, at the present day, than from fighting a hive of bees. He scoffed at the idea of presenting ploughs and spades to Indians who would not and could not be made to refrain from the war path. At the same time he expressed his belief that the estimate which places the cost of the Indian wars of the past forty years at \$500,000,000 is not any too large. A thorough revision of the entire system is much needed, such a measure would dispose of a great many standing arguments that are brought forward whenever the Indian appears in Congress.

Monday the House was the scene of a slight financial breeze. Mr. Dawes introduced a currency bill. Mr. Hooper another, of which he denied being the author, General Butler being the projector, and Mr. Kasson tried to rush what is known as the Comptrollers' Bill through the House. This bill in effect enables the surplus currency of the Eastern States to be drained off into the Western, provided there is any person who will take it within a month, instead of a year, or a year and a half, as the present law provides for. Both sides are anxiously waiting the result of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Kelly is making strenuous efforts in behalf of an appropriation of \$125,000 to build a revenue cutter for service at the mouth of the Columbia. On Tuesday he appeared before the House Appropriation Committee and pleaded his case with considerable ability and it is thought with some success.

Having given a cursory view of the result of a fortnight's discussion and debate by our nation's lawmakers, I shall bid adieu to the drier details of politics and devote the remainder of this week's letter to a brief account of the great event in social circles in this city, e. i. the marriage of Miss Bessie, daughter of Senator Stewart of Nevada, and Lieut. Hooker of the U. S. Navy. Invitations to the number of six hundred had been issued for the occasion, so that society was on the tip-toe of expectation, and though when the appointed evening rolled round and the sky looked unpropitious, still no one who had been honored with an invitation could resist attending, and thus resulting in a well filled house. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. Atkins, an Episcopal divine, 8 o'clock they were pronounced as being man and wife. President Grant with the bride led off in the dance, while the groom danced with Mrs. Stewart. After this dancing continued with zest, until 10 o'clock when the supper room was thrown open and all the delicacies of the season were displayed. The presents were not enjoyed but it was learned they were very handsome. Senator Jones presented a magnificent set of silver. This is, without exception, the event of the season, and the fair faces, brilliant lights, beautiful flowers and exquisite toilets will afford a theme for conversation for many days to come.

In November next Beas Butler will be fifty-six years of age, and yet the Almighty Giver of good suffers the cock-eyed thief to live to manage affairs for the Republican party, and in all probability to become the next Governor of Massachusetts.—Ponorey's Democrat.

Democratic Platform.

The following platform of principles was adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Albany last Wednesday:

1. We declare our devotion to the Federal Constitution of the United States and to the Union of the States thereby established, and we affirm that the people of the several States have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as free, sovereign and independent States, subject only to the limitation of the Constitution, and that all powers not herein expressly granted to the National Government, are reserved to the States respectively, and we deny the right of the Federal Government through its treaty power, to permanently domicile Mongolians with in any State without the consent of the Legislature thereof.

2. We affirm that the greatest danger with which we are now threatened; is the corruption and extravagance which exists in high official places, and we do declare as the cardinal principle of our future political action that retrenchment, economy and reform are imperatively demanded in all the governments of the people, Federal as well as State and Municipal, and we hereby proclaim ourselves the uncompromising foes of the salubrious and virtuous, who ever they may be and wherever they may be found, and we appeal to honest men everywhere, without regard to party affiliations, to join us in the demand for an honest and economical management of the National finances, by its unvarnished interference with the local self-government of the people, and its support of the corrupt governments which it has imposed by its power upon several of our States.

3. The present Federal Administration, by its utter inability to comprehend the duties which it is charged, by its devotion to personal and partisan interests, by its want of consistent management of the National finances, by its unvarnished interference with the local self-government of the people, and its support of the corrupt governments which it has imposed by its power upon several of our States, and by its appointment of notorious and incompetent men to high official positions, has justly brought upon itself the condemnation of the American people.

4. That the pernicious interference by Federal officials in local elections, and the use of large sums of money to defraud the people through the ballot-box, deserves and receives our severest condemnation.

5. That corporations are the creations of law, their franchise and privileges are granted to subserve the public interests, and when these are used not to subserve the object of their creation, but for purposes of oppression and extortion, we demand that the right and duty of the legislature to control such corporations.

6. That the speedy return to specie payments, just and equal taxation for support of Federal and State governments, and that we are opposed to all discrimination in the assessments of Federal revenue for the purposes of protection.

7. That the free navigation and improvement of the Columbia river, the construction of the Portland and Willamette rivers, and the construction of the Portland, Dalles & Le. D. C. and the Willamette, are demanded by the commercial interests of this State, and that the Federal Government, by its aid, should mean to assist these measures; that we are in favor of the bill now before Congress, and we also favor the early construction of the Oregon and California Railroad to the southern boundary of the State.

8. That we favor all measures in the interests of capitalists and monopolies against labor, believing that the interests of the laboring class should be in favor of the laboring class who constitute the mass of our citizens, and the basis of our country, and the basis of our prosperity.

9. That we favor the repeal of the laws which give to the owners of public lands, and the social advancement of the people, that we are opposed to monopoly in the public sale of lands used in the common schools of this State, and we are in favor of any measure which will in relation to such lands, as to take away from the publishers of the Pacific Coast series of books, the special privileges in relation thereto which they now enjoy.

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OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION HELD IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY, JUNE 3, 1872.

Table with columns for Candidates, District Attorney, State Senator, Representatives, Clerks, School Superintendents, Commissioners, Treasurer, and various offices. Lists names and vote counts for each category.

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Has Just Received a New Stock of Calicoes, Dress Goods, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, House Lining, Shirtings, Table-Linen, Irish Bosoms Linens, Linen Toweling, Table-Cloths, Corsets, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Thread, Cambrics, Buttons, Ribbons, Laces and Insertions, Embroidery, White Goods, Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c. Also, a full assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

COLEMAN'S EUCALYPTUS. Contains a detailed list of ailments treated by the medicine, such as Remittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Cholera, etc., with corresponding prices.

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OREGON CITY BREWERY. Henry Humbel. Having purchased the above premises, and being prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of LAGER BEER, as good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

MERCHANDISE.

STILL IN THE FIELD! REMOVED SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF HAAS' SALOON. WILLIAMS & HARDING, AT THE LINCOLN BAKERY.

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JOHN MYERS, OREGON CITY.

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Each number contains the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, From all Parts of the World; A Carefully Selected Summary of STATE AND TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS; A Corrected List of the Markets in Portland, San Francisco and Oregon City; LOCAL NEWS, EDITORIALS, On all Subjects of Interest to the FARMER, MERCHANT OR MECHANIC. Also, Carefully Selected MISCELLANEOUS READING. In Short, it is in Every Respect a LIVE NEWSPAPER.

I will pay the highest prices for Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of GOOD COUNTRY PRODUCE. I am selling very low for CASH IN HAND.

ENTERPRISE BOOK & JOB OFFICE. WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE all kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as CARDS, BILL-HEADS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, MORTGAGES, LABELS, LETTER-HEADS, and all kinds of work done in a Printing Office, at PORTLAND PRICES. ALL KINDS OF LEGAL BLANKS constantly on hand, and for sale at as low a price as can be had in the State.

DR. HENLEY'S ELEBRATED IXL BITTERS. BEST TONIC IN USE. These Bitters do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others generally used, but are the same time an excellent tonic and a efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite. They are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Blood and Liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs.

THE PARKER GUN. SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR. PARKER BROS WEST MERIDEN, CT. THE ROOM FURNISHED as the Council Chamber, in Dr. Tappan's brick building. Apply at this office.

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